

The Secret Treaty How It Was Made

Text Discloses Why Treaty Of London Was Such A Stumbling Block To The League Of Nations Shows Why Italy Is Making Fuss Now

What is the Secret Treaty of London about? There are thousands of newspaper readers asking that question in American territory today. Through the courtesy of the Associated Press, the Maui News is enabled to print in this issue the text of the Treaty of London, and the history of its inception.

The text of the secret treaty, concluded at London on April 26, 1915, by which Great Britain, France and Russia accepted the terms demanded by Italy as the price of its participation in the war, was first published by the Soviet Government of Russia at the end of November, 1917. On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary. On June 20, 1915, Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons in opposition to a motion which called for a revision of secret treaties with the Allied Governments, on the ground that "in their present form they are inconsistent with the objects for which this country entered the war, and are therefore a barrier to a democratic peace," declared that "to these treaties we stand. The national honor is bound up with them. * * * We mean to keep to the full to the bargain we have made."

The Italian Ambassador in London, Marchese Imperiali, on instructions from his Government, has the honor to communicate to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and to the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, the following memorandum:

I. The Great Powers of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy shall, without delay, draw up a military convention, by which are to be determined the minimum of military forces which Russia will be bound to place against Austria-Hungary, in the event of the latter throwing all her forces against Italy. This military convention will also regulate the problems relating to a possible armistice, in so far as these do not by their very nature fall within the competence of the Supreme Command.

II. Italy on her part undertakes to conduct the war with all means at her disposal, in agreement with France, Great Britain, and Russia, and against the states which are at war with them.

III. The naval forces of France and Great Britain will lend Italy their active cooperation until such time as the Austrian fleet shall be destroyed, or till the conclusions of peace. France, Great Britain, and Italy shall in this connection conclude without delay a naval convention.

IV. By the future treaty of peace Italy shall receive: the Trentino; the whole of Southern Tyrol, as far as its natural and geographical frontier, the Brenner; the city of Trieste and its surroundings; the county of Gorizia and Gradisca; the whole of Istria as far as the Quarnero, including Volosca and the Istrian Islands, Cherso and Lussin, as also the lesser islands of Plavnik, Uia, Candoli, Paluzzuola, S. Pietro Nerovio, Asinello, and Gruica, with their neighboring islets.

Note 1.—In carrying out what is said in Article IV the frontier line shall be drawn along the following points: from the summit of Umbrile northwards to the Stelvio, then along the watershed of the Rhaetian Alps as far as the sources of the rivers Adige and Eisach, then across the Mounts Reschem and Brenner and the Etz and Ziller peaks. The frontier then turns southwards, touching Mount Toblach, in order to reach the present frontier of Carniola, which is near the Alps. Along this frontier the line will reach Mount Tarvis and will follow the watershed of the Julian Alps beyond the crests of Predil, Mangart, and Tricorno, and the passes of Podberdo, Podlansko, and Idria. From here the line will run in a south-east direction towards the Schneeberg, in such a way as not to include the basin of the Save and its tributaries in Italian territory. From the Schneeberg the frontier will descend towards the sea coast, including Castua, Matuglia, and Volosca as Italian districts.

V. In the same way Italy shall receive the province of Dalmatia in its present extent, including further to the north Lissarika and Trebinje, and to the south all places as far as a line starting from the sea close to Cape Plinca and following the watershed eastward in such a way as to place in Italian hands all the valleys whose rivers enter the sea near Sebenico—

namely, the Cikola, Krka, and Butis-Jica, with their tributaries. To Italy also will belong all the islands north and west of the Dalmatian coast, beginning with Premuda, Selvo, Ulbo, Skerda, Maon, Pago, and Puntadura, and further north, and reaching to Meleda southwards, with the addition of the islands of S. Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tereola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, and all the surrounding islets and rocks, and hence Pelagosa also, but without the islands of Grande and Piccola Zirona, Buje, Solta, and Brazza.

The following shall be neutralized: (1) The whole coast from Cape Plinca on the north to the southern point of the peninsula of Sabbioncello on the south, this peninsula being included in the neutral zone. (2) Part of the coast from a point 10 kilometres south of Ragusa-Vecchia as far as the river Vojussa on the south, so as to include in the neutralized zone the whole gulf of Cattaro with its ports, Antivari, Duleigno, S. Giovanni di Medua and Durazzo; with the reservation that Montenegro's rights are not to be infringed, in so far as they are based on the declarations exchanged between the contracting parties in April and May, 1909. These rights being recognized solely for Montenegro's present possessions, they shall not be extended to such regions and ports as may in the future be designed to Montenegro. Hence no part of the coast which today belongs to Montenegro shall be subject to neutralization in the future. But all legal restrictions regarding the port of Antivari—to which Montenegro herself gave her adhesion in 1909—remain in vigor. (3) All the islands not assigned to Italy.

Note 2.—The following districts on the Adriatic shall by the work of the Entente Powers be included in the territory of Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro: To the north of the Adriatic the whole coast beginning at the Gulf of Volosca, near the frontier of Italy, as far as the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the whole coast today belonging to Hungary; the whole coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume, and the small ports of Novi and Caropago, and in the same way the islands of Veglia, Perivico, Gregorio, Kall, and Arbe; to the south of the Adriatic, where Serbia and Montenegro are interested, the whole coast from Cape Planka to the river Drin, with the very important ports of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Duleigno, and S. Giovanni di Medua, as also the islands of Grande and Piccola, Zirona, Buje, Solta, Brazza, Crikjan, and Calamotta.

The port of Durazzo can be assigned to the independent Mohammedan State of Albania.

VI. Italy shall obtain in full ownership Valona, the island of Saseno, and territory of sufficient extent to assure her against dangers of a military kind—approximately between the River Vonussa to the north and east, and the district of Shimar to the south.

VII. Having obtained Trentino and Istria by Article IV, Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands by Article V, and also the Gulf of Valona, Italy undertakes, in the event of a small autonomous and neutralized state being formed in Albania, not to oppose the possible desire of France, Great Britain, and Russia to partition the northern and southern districts of Albania between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece. The southern coast of Albania, from the frontier of the Italian territory of Valona to Cape Stilos, is to be neutralized.

To Italy will be conceded the right of conducting the foreign relations of Albania; in any case Italy will be bound to secure for Albania a territory sufficiently extensive to enable its frontiers to join those of Greece and Serbia to the east of the lake of Ochrida.

VIII. Italy shall obtain full possession of all the islands of the Dodecanese, at present occupied by her.

IX. France, Great Britain, and Russia recognize as an axiom the fact that Italy is interested in maintaining the political balance of power in the Mediterranean, and her right to take over, when Turkey is broken up, a portion equal to theirs in the Mediterranean—namely, in that part which borders on the province of Adalia, where Italy had already acquired special rights and interests, laid down in the Italo-British convention. The zone to be assigned to Italy will, in due course, be fixed in accordance with the vital interests of France and Great Britain. In the same way regard must be had for the interests of Italy, even in the event of the Powers maintaining for a further period of time the inviolability of Asiatic Turkey, and merely proceeding to map out spheres of interest among themselves. In the event of France, Great Britain, and Russia occupying during the present war districts of Asiatic Turkey, the whole district bordering on Adalia and defined above in greater detail, shall be reserved to Italy, which reserves the right to

occupy it.

X. In Libya, Italy obtains recognition of all those rights and prerogatives hitherto reserved to the Sultan by the Treaty of Lausanne.

XI. Italy shall receive a military contribution corresponding to her strength and sacrifices.

XII. Italy associates herself with the declaration made by France, Great Britain, and Russia, by which the Mohammedan holy places are to be left in the possession of an independent Mohammedan state.

XIII. In the event of an extension of the French and British colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany, France and Great Britain recognize in principle the right of Italy to demand for herself certain compensations, in the form of an extension of her possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland, Libya, and the colonial districts bordering on French and British colonies.

XIV. Great Britain undertakes to facilitate for Italy without delay and on favorable conditions the conclusion of a loan in the London market, amounting to not less than £50,000,000.

XV. France, Great Britain, and Russia undertake to support Italy, in so far as she does not permit the representatives of the Holy See to take diplomatic action with regard to the conclusion of peace and the regulation of questions connected with the war.

XVI. The present treaty is to be kept secret. As regards Italy's adherence to the declaration of 5 September, 1914, this shall only be published after the declaration of war by and upon Italy.

The representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia, having taken cognizance of this memorandum, and being furnished with powers for this purpose, agreed as follows with the representative of Italy, who was also authorized by his Government for this purpose:

France, Great Britain, and Russia declare their full agreement with the present memorandum presented to them by the Italian Government. With regard to points I, II and III (relating to the co-ordination of the military and naval operations of all four Powers), Italy declares that she will enter the war actively as soon as possible, and in any case not later than one month after the signature of the present document on behalf of the contracting parties.

(Signed in four copies, 26 April, 1915.)

EDWARD GREY,
JULES CAMBON,
IMPERIALI,
BENCKENDORFF
New York City,
May 1, 1919.

Southern California To Get Immigrants

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 20—(By Associated Press)—Six hundred families will leave Southern Europe to make their homes in Southern California within the next six months, according to announcement made here by steamship agents.

The arrival of these families mark the beginning, it is said of immigration to California of many large groups of Southern Europeans for whose coming here great preparation was made by federal and state officials just before the beginning of the world war, which stopped all plans along that line.

Among the first six hundred families to come to this section where they will take up land—homesteads, in some cases, as declaration to become citizens is all that is necessary for the preliminary filing—will be French, Belgians and even Swiss. The majority will be agriculturists.

There will be no effort to colonize the newcomers, who will make their homes in those sections of Southern California where they find locations to their liking.

Many persons in the French colony of Los Angeles are interested in the movement to bring the Southern Europeans here.

Lucky Man

At a church conference a speaker began a tirade against the universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college.

After proceeding for a few minutes, the bishop, who was in the chair, interrupted with the question:

"Do I understand that Mr. Dobson is thankful for his ignorance?"

"Well, yes," was the answer, "you can put it that way if you like."

"Well, all I have to say," said the prelate, in sweet and musical tones—"I have to say is that he has much to be thankful for."—London Tit-Bits.

Preparing For More Atrocities

Editor—"Er, Smith, I want you to order a ton or so of new type—Z's and Y's and X's. They are starting another war in Russia."—London Opinion.

Indians Participate In Beautiful Service

ST. IGNATIUS, Mont., May 16—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—One of the most impressive and picturesque annual ceremonies to be seen in the United States takes place at the ancient mission church of the Roman Catholics here every Good Friday evening, when all the members of the church including Indians, take part in a beautiful service which is seldom, if ever, carried out in any other part of the country.

After a short mass in the church, which is beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, the Body of Christ is taken from the Cross and carried out of doors. There it is borne between two rows of camp fires built for a half mile in and out among the teepees and buildings of the Indian village, and back around in a circle to the church.

The congregation joins in the procession, headed by fourteen squaws, who chant a mournful hymn in the weirdest possible manner. Banners appear now and then in the parade, and the oldest in the Flat head tribe, dressed in native costume, follows along close to the Body. By the side altar boys with tall torches light the way between the fires.

Those of the men who are too old to keep up with the rest of the procession, which, in single file approximates a mile in length, straggle behind, but totter all the way lest they neglect their worship.

The flickering light of the fires, the gay dress of the Indians contrasting markedly with the sombre black of the whites, the gleam of the torches, the silence, except for the crackle of the flames, the shuffling of the feet over the ground, and, above all, the weird chant of the Indian women, make a scene never to be forgotten by those who have had the privilege of witnessing it.

KING PAYS VISIT BY PLANE

BRUSSELS, April 21—(By Associated Press)—The arrival of the King of the Belgians in Paris to present the case of Belgium before the Peace Conference created great interest in Paris. The fact that the King made the journey from his capital to that of the French Republic by air route made his arrival more spectacular. Few knew that the King had originally intended to go to London that morning but changed his mind at the last moment. Crombez, the young Belgian millionaire aviator, who pilots him in all of his air travels told The Associated Press that his motor was running, his propeller just gathering speed when he was informed by the King that Paris and not London was to be their objective on that particular trip.

LIVING MONUMENTS FOR DEAD

WASHINGTON, May 22—(By Associated Press)—At the Commencement on June 16, old Georgetown University will plant and dedicate sixty trees in honor of her graduates who gave their lives in the world war. The trees will be marked by the American Forestry Association and registered on the national honor roll being compiled by the association.

As each tree is placed and the marker with the name put around the tree a hero's name will be called out while a Georgetown aviator circles above.

Logical Wish

On the outskirts of Philadelphia is an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done, to each of them was given a glass of milk. The milk was excellent.

"Well, boys how do you like it?" the farmer said, when they had drained their glasses.

"Fine," said one little fellow. Then after a pause, he added, "I wish our milkman kept a cow."—Journal of the American Medical Association.

BEAUTIFUL VILLAGES LOST FOREVER

PARIS, April 21—(By Associated Press)—Investigations by the commission which is examining the devastated regions of France are confirming the previous evidence that many of the beautiful towns and hamlets of the battle area are so totally ruined that they never can be rebuilt.

Vaux, of immortal fame, has taken its place in the long list, and the mayors of two other historic villages, Douaumont and Fleury, have recently notified their people, who are refugees in various parts of France, that these places cannot be reclaimed. Not only is the soil in such shape that it cannot be cultivated for many years, but the ruined hamlets are filled with hidden explosives and other dangers.

Superfluous Promise

The lover—"Promise me, darling, that you will never let any one come between us!"

Darling's Father (in the background)—"From what I can see of you I don't know how any one can!"—London Mail.

Pity The Fat

Letting the office seek the man may be good enough in theory, but when it's a fat job nobody wants to see it get winded.—Anaconda Standard.

Any One Could

Elise—"My grandpa has reached the age of ninety-six. Isn't it wonderful?"

Bobby—"Wonderful nothin'! Look at the time it's taken him to do it."—Boston Transcript.

Et tu, Ebert

"No one," says to German Chancellor, "can deprive the German people of their brains." We know; but Ebert need not have rubbed it into them like that.—Punch (London).

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